LA'TINISM. [*Latinisme*, French; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

Milton has made use of frequent transpositions, *Latinisms*, antiquated words and phrases, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expressions. *Addison's Rem.*

LA'TINIST. *n. s.* [from *Latin*.] One skilled in Latin.

LATI'NITY. *n. s.* [*Latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin stile; the Latin tongue.

If Shakespeare was able to read Plautus with ease, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him. *Dennis's Letters.*

To LA'TINIZE. [*Latiniser*, French; from *Latin*.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryd.*

He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastick, and hard to be understood. *Watts.*

LATISH. *adj.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.

LATIRO'STROUS. *adj.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Lat.] Broad-beaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latirostrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally seated. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

LA'TITANCY. *n. s.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid.

In vipers she has abridged their malignity by their secession or *latitancy*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 16.

LA'TITANT. *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Delitescent; concealed; lying hid.

This is evident in snakes and lizzards, *latitant* many months in the year, which containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition. *Brown.*

Force the small *latitant* bubbles of air to disclose themselves and break. *Boyle.*

It must be some other substance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really distinguishable from it. *More.*

LATITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE. *n. s.* [*latitude*, French; *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis, in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrat, or the long square, be the better, I find not well determined; though I must prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. Room; space; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's understandings, to so great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between some men and others, than between some men and beasts. *Locke.*

3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole.

4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator.

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the sun here rises later and sets sooner than it does to other places of the same *latitude*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

5. Unrestrained acceptation; licentious or lax interpretation.

In such *latitudes* of sense, many that love me and the church well, may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of goodwill, and cuts asunder all those hard, pinching cords. *South.*

6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.

In human actions there are no degrees, and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.*

I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other. *Dryden.*

7. Extent; diffusion.

Albertus, bishop of Ratisbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, surnamed Magnus; besides divinity, hath written many tracts in philosophy. *Brown.*

Mathematicks, in its *latitude*, is usually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it suffices to shew how the mind receives them, from sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

LA'TITUDINARIAN. *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not restrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

Latitudinarian love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Collier on Kindness.*

LA'TITUDINARIAN. *n. s.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LA'TRANT. *adj.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking.

Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell.*

LATRIA. [λατρεία; *latrie*, Fr.] The highest kind of worship, distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferior worship.

The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latria* to the crois. *Stillingfleet on Romish Idolatry.*

LA'TTEN. *n. s.* [*letsu*, French; *latoen*, Dutch; *lattwn*, Welsh.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* bason, and, as it groweth black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER. *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though universally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the superlative *latest*. When the thing of which the comparison is made is mentioned, we use *later*; as, *this fruit is* later *than the rest*; but *latter* when no comparison is expressed; as, *those are* latter *fruits*.

—— —— *Volet usus*
Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.]

1. Happening after something else.

2. Modern; lately done or past.

Hath not navigation discovered, in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania. *Locke.*

3. Mentioned last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *latter*.] Of late; in the last part of life: a low word lately hatched.

LA'TTICE. *n. s.* [*lattis*, French; by *Junius* written *lettice*, and derived from letze πεν, a hindring iron, or iron stop; by *Skinner* imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *nettice* or *network*: I have sometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *leteyes*, that which *lets* the eye. It may be deduced from *laterculus*.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

My good window of *lattice* fare thee well; thy casement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakespeare.*

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattess*. *Judg.* v. 28.

Up into the watch-tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies:
Thou shalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,
Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to discern. *Donne.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and shade,
Like *lattice* windows, give the spy
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

To LA'TTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVA'TION. *n. s.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of washing.

Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before the chariot on the solemn day of her *lavation*. *Hakewill.*

LA'VATORY. *n. s.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently prostigate, and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *n. s.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praise; honour paid; celebration.

Doubtless, O guest, great *laud* and praise were mine,
Reply'd the swain, for spotless faith divine:
If, after social rites, and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.

We have certain hymns and services, which we say daily, of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works. *Bacon.*

In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praise; to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having considered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LA'UDABLE. *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praise-worthy; commendable.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable*; but to do good, sometime
Accounted dang'rous folly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleasing, though it always misses it. *Locke.*

2. Healthy; salubrious.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LAUDABLENESS. *n. s.* [*laudable*.] Praise-worthiness.

LA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deserving praise.

Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are sounding or significant. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

LA'UDANUM. *n. s.* [A cant word, from *laudo*, Latin.] A soporifick tincture.

To LAVE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To wash; to bathe.

Unsafe, that we must *lave* our honours
In these so flatt'ring streams. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

But as I rose out of the *laving* stream,
Heav'n open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The spirit descended on me like a dove. *Paradise Reg.*

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow *laves*,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves. *Dryden.*

2. [*Lever*, French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out.

Though

Though hills were set on hills,
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,
But I would reach thy head. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

Some stew their oars, or stop the leaky sides,
Another bolder yet the yard bestrides,
And folds the sails; a fourth with labour *laves*
Th' intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves. *Dryden.*

To LAVE. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.

In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*,
And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*

To LAVE'ER. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course.

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind:
But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go,
Must be at once resolv'd, and skilful too. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER. *n. s.*

It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower consists of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three segments, which are almost equal: these flowers are disposed in whorles, and are collected into a slender spike upon the top of the stalks. *Miller.*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aromatick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

And then again he turneth to his play,
To spoil the pleasures of that paradise:
The wholesome sage, and *lavender* still grey,
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

LA'VER. *n. s.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave*.] A washing vessel.

Let us go find the body where it lies
Soak'd in his enemies blood, and from the stream
With *lavers* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clodded gore. *Milton's Agonistes, l.* 1727.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
And gave her to his daughters, to imbathe
In nectar'd *lavers* strew'd with asphodil. *Milton.*

Young Atretus from forth his bridal bow'r
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To LAUGH. *v. n.* [plaɣan, Saxon; *lachen*, German and Dutch; *lach*, Scottish.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites.

You saw my master wink and *laugh* upon you. *Shakesp.*

There's one did *laugh* in's sleep, and one cried, Murther!
They wak'd each other. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

At this fusty stuff
The large Achilles, on his prest-bed lolling,
From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause. *Shakesp.*

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath with the loud noise, which maketh the interjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be violent. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.

Entreat her not the worse, in that I pray
You use her well; the world may *laugh* again,
And I may live to do you kindness, if
You do it her. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Then *laughs* the childish year with flowrets crown'd. *Dry.*

The plenteous board, high-heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the *laughing* wine. *Pope.*

3. *To* LAUGH *at.* To treat with contempt; to ridicule.

Presently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy grave-stone daily; make thine epitaph,
That death in me *at* others lives may *laugh*. *Shakesp.*

'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in council; you'll be *laugh'd at*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The dissolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are often betrayed *to laugh at* themselves, and upon reflection find, that they are merry at their own expence. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 45.

No wit to flatter left of all his store;
No fool *to laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

To LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn.

Be bloody, bold and resolute; *laugh* to scorn
The pow'r of man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A wicked soul shall make him to be *laughed* to scorn of his enemies. *Ecclus.* vi. 4.

LAUGH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope's Spring.*

LA'UGHABLE. *adj.* [from *laugh*.] Such as may properly excite laughter.

Nature hath sram'd strange fellows in her time;
Some that will evermore peep through their eye,
And *laugh* like parrots at a bagpiper;
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable*. *Shakespeare.*

Casaubon confesses his author Persius was not good at turning things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

LA'UGHER. *n. s.* [from *laugh*.] A man fond of merriment.

I am a common *laugher*. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Some sober men cannot be of the general opinion, but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY. *adv.* [from *laughing*.] In a merry way; merrily.

LA'UGHINGSTOCK. *n. s.* [*laugh* and *stock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen
The *laughingstock* of fortune's mockerie. *Spens. Fa. Qu.*

Pray you let us not be *laughingstocks* to other mens humours. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be both a prey and *laughingstock* at once. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

LA'UGHTER. *n. s.* [from *laugh*.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear.
The lamentable change is from the best,
The worst returns to *laughter*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The act of *laughter*, which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

We find not that the *laughter* loving dame
Mourn'd for Anchises. *Waller.*

Pain or pleasure, grief or *laughter*. *Prior.*

LA'VISH. *adj.* [Of this word I have been able to find no satisfactory etymology.]

1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and *lavish* of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles, in his own defence. *Dryd.*

The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,
And fed him till he loaths. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse.

3. Wild; unrestrained.

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him,
Curbing his *lavish* spirit. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To LAVISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion.

Should we thus lead them to a field of slaughter,
Might not th' impartial world with reason say,
We *lavish'd* at our deaths the blood of thousands. *Addis.*

LA'VISHER. *n. s.* [from *lavish*.] A prodigal; a profuse man.

LA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *lavish*.] Profusely; prodigally.

My father's purposes have been mistook;
And some about him have too *lavishly*
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

Then laughs the childish year with flowrets crown'd,
And *lavishly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*

Praise to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if it be moderately bestowed, it chears and revives; but if too *lavishly*, overcharges and depresses him. *Pope.*

LA'VISHMENT. } *n. s.* [from *lavish*.] Prodigality; profusion.
LA'VISHNESS. }

First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishness*. *Fairy Queen.*

To LAUNCH. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *lance*, because a ship is pushed into water with great force.]

1. To force into the sea.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. *Luke* v. 4.

So short a stay prevails;
He soons equips the ship, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to *launch*. *Dryden.*

For general history, Raleigh and Howel are to be had. He who would *launch* farther into the ocean, may consult Wheat. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate.

From hence that gen'ral care and study springs,
That *launching* and progression of the mind. *Davies.*

Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find them *launch* out beyond the extent of body into the infinity of space. *Locke.*

In our language Spenser has not contented himself with this submissive manner of imitation: he *launches* out into very flow'ry paths, which still conduct him into one great road. *Prior's Preface to Solomon.*

He had not acted in the character of a suppliant, if he had *launched* out into a long oration. *Broome's Odyssey.*

I have *launched* out of my subject on this article. *Arbuth.*

To

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